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Abstracts

lieved that having daughter(s) and no sons weakened their role in the family and that their husband may want to marry another woman (polygamy) in order to have a son. Mothers' fears and concerns were analyzed: 38% of women in their fourth pregnancy, 84% in the third, 42% of those in the second and even 19% of those in their first pregnancy had insomnia after finding out that their fetus was female. Other problems mentioned by the women included anorexia (10%, 40%, 60%, 90%) and disappointment (25%, 20%, 45.2% and 88 %), in first to fourth pregnancy respectively. Researchers also found fear of contacts (94.3% in fourth pregnancy), impatience (82% in fourth) and fear of being compelled to have another pregnancy (100% in fourth).

Conclusion: The development of technology (sonography), along with cultural beliefs valuing sons over daughters, causes adverse effects during the pregnancy, in women who are pregnant with female fetuses.

Keywords: Fetus, Female, Maternal, Violence

P87: A review of psychosocial predictive factors of infertility treatment discontinuation

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Background: Infertility is the fourth stressful life event after father's and mother's death and also wife infidelity which involves many psychosocial aspects. Although the chances of being parents for couples undergoing infertility treatment are up to 72% or higher, most of them choose to discontinue treatment before achieving to a live birth. The impression of many health care professionals and general population is that infertility treatment

should be left for these three reasons: pregnancy, doctor refusing to treatment continuation due to an adverse or poor prognosis and end of treatment response. But recent researches support from this idea that psychosocial factors play an important role in insured patients to discontinue treatment. The aim of this review was assessing psychosocial predictive factors of infertility treatment discontinuation.

Methods: In the present narrative review, related key words were identified through using Mesh and Text word. For finding articles researchers' were searched in databases such as Springer, SID, Iranmedex, Magiran, Pubmed, Google scholar, Cochrane, science Direct. In initial search 107 articles were obtained that with deleting duplicate articles and unrelated ones to research question, finally 62 articles were entered into the study.

Result: The findings of study were organized in 3 following classes: 1. Reasons of infertility treatment discontinuation; 2. Coping and adaptation strategy as a way to continue the treatment of infertility; 3. Continuation of medical interventions and the role of midwife's counseling.

Conclusion: The findings of this review suggested that more attention of care and treatment team to psychological aspects of infertility treatment and also one side patient's and therapist's perception to disease and its treatment are helpful in decreasing rate of infertility treatment discontinuation and increasing rate of successful pregnancy.

Keywords: Infertility, Psychosocial, Discontinuation of therapy

P88: Psychometric properties of the Persian Version of Larson's sexual satisfaction questionnaire in a sample of Iranian infertile couples

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Background: Infertility is one of the most im-
portant crisis in the lives of couples, which in ad-
dition to the economic, social and individual prob-
lems, may create psychological consequences. De-
creasing sexual satisfaction is one of the con-
sequences of infertility that given the importance
of this concept in the life of infertile couples, the
existence a tool to measure the sexual satisfaction
of this group of people is necessary. Thus, the
study aimed to assess the psychometric properties
of the Persian version of LSSQ in Iranian infertile
couples in 2013.

Methods: In this methodological study, 150 Ira-
nian infertile couples completed the 25 item Lar-
son's sexual satisfaction questionnaire in Qazvin
city. At first, the questionnaire was prepared in
English. Then it was translated into Persian by
two independent translators. Two Persian versions
of questionnaire was evaluated by researcher and
she unified the two translations and produced a
single Persian translation of LSSQ. Two Persian-
English translators translated the questionnaire
independently and single English version was ob-
tained. Finally, the English version of the ques-
tionnaire was adapted to the original one. Relia-
bility was determined by the calculation of
Cronbach's alpha coefficient. Exploratory and
confirmatory factor analysis was done by SPSS-
AMOS22.

Result: Internal consistency of sexual satisfaction
questions was estimated with Cronbach's alpha
(Above 0.7). The construct validity of the ques-
tionnaire was obtained using exploratory factor
analysis that showed 4 factors (desire to have sex-
ual relations, sexual attitudes, quality sex life, and
sexual compatibility) with Eigen values of greater
than one. Total four factors were extracted,

53.21% of the total variance was explained by the
sexual satisfaction questionnaire.

Conclusion: The results of study showed that the
Persian version of LSSQ has confirmed suitable
validity and reliability among the Iranian infertile
couples. The factor analysis determined that the
LSSQ has a multi-dimensional structure.

Keywords: Infertility, Iran, Sexual satisfaction, Psy-
chometric

P89: Effectiveness of maternal fetal at- tachment education program on mental health of pregnant women and reducing their stress, anxiety and depression

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Background: The concept of maternal fetal at-
tachment is expressed as an affective relationship
between a pregnant woman and her fetus. This
attachment is described as the first and the most
important relationship having a significant corre-
lation to mother-infant relationship postpartum.
Being attached, mother will experience less stress,
anxiety and depression. The purpose of the pre-
sent research was to study the effectiveness of
teaching the attachment program on improving
mental health in pregnant women.

Methods: Random sampling was performed. The
sample group consisted of pregnant women whom
were visited in Sarem hospital in the spring of
2014. A total of thirty clients were chosen and
were randomly assigned to the experimental and
control groups (15 each). The present study uti-
lized a pretest- posttest with control group design.
In order to collect the data, DASS (Depression,
Anxiety, Stress Scale) was used. Experimental
group participated in 10 sessions of 90 minutes